OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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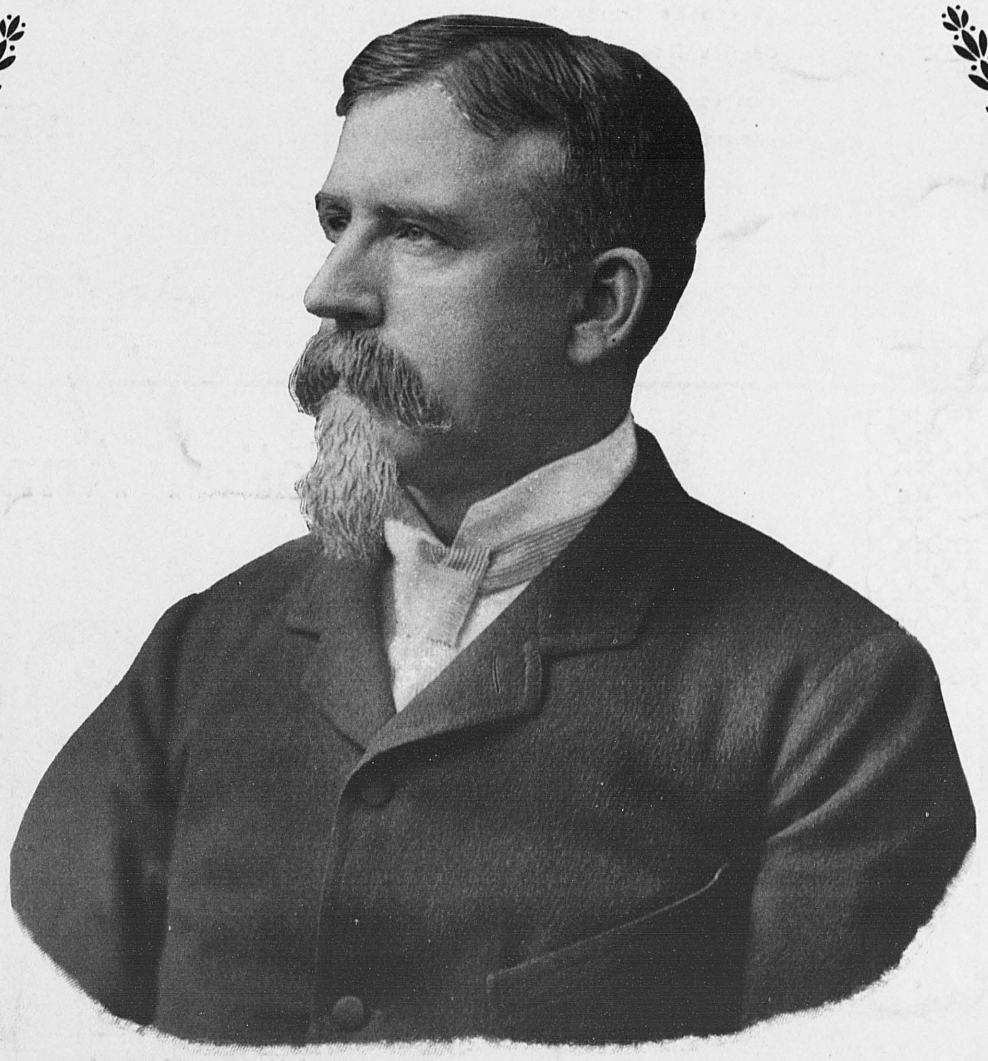
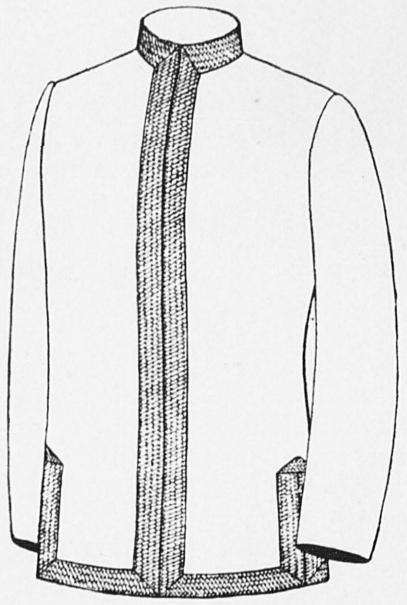


General Daniel H. Hastings.



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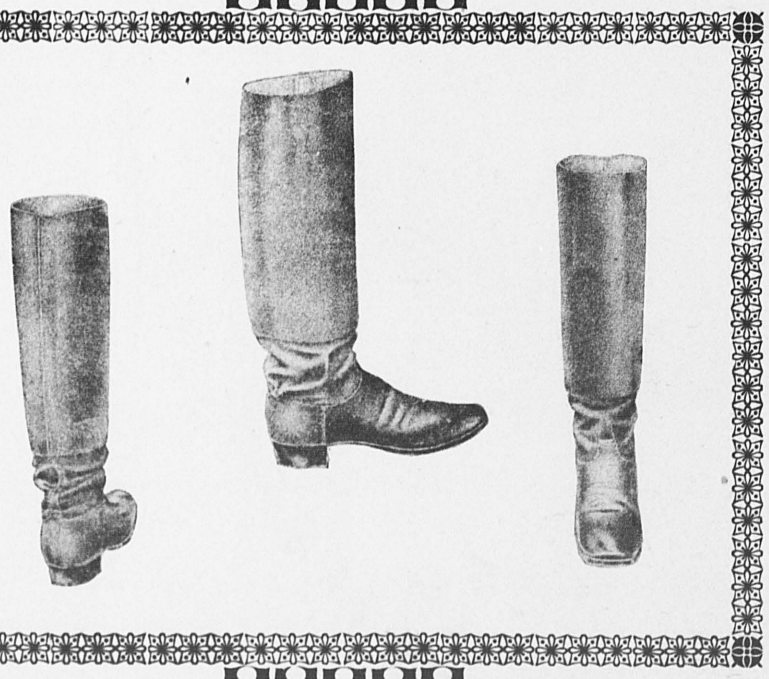

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THE DEFENSE OF A FREE PEOPLE—In the Light of the Spanish War

By COLONEL H. M. BOIES, Late 13th Regt. Penna. N. G.

OUR brief war with Spain is remarkable and unique among the conflicts between great nations in several of its grander and more important aspects, as well as in many of its minor details. The lessons of its experiences are quite as instructive, and ought to be as profitable, to the American statesman as to the military student The latter observing the rapid promotions to responsible commands as well as the transfers of military commanders to high civil authority after conquest, the former taught again the fearful sorrow, suffering and cost caused by heedless neglect of proper preparation before the conflict, may both find in them inspiration and guidance to a higher plane of patriotic service.

This war is unique in respect to its cause. The horrors and "hell" of war were voluntarily undertaken for the relief of the sufferings of a neighboring people to whom we were under no other obligation except that of a common humanity and of neighborhood. Cause enough, indeed, but not hitherto heeded among the nations. The American people could no more turn a deaf ear to the despairing wail of Cuba than a strong man could neglect the cry of murder or fire from his neighbor's house.

This war is unique in that it was forced upon the rulers by the people, who were to suffer in it and do the fighting, instead of being forced upon the people by the rulers, as heretofore. It was distinctly our people's war, who threw themselves into the arena against a nation having military history and training and a trained army twelve times greater than our own, without the smallest preparation on our part.

It is unique in that its battles were fought and its victories won by "the men behind the guns," rather than the ability of our commanders, to an extent not heretofore known, as proudly acknowledged even by the chieftains of our navy, whose leadership is above criticism. Never since the days of the Pythian phalanx and the Roman short sword have individual endurance, valor and skill so decisively won the laurels of victory as at Manila and Santiago in these days of long range weapons of precision.

It is unique, moreover, because never before have military operations, in raising, equipping and sending forth armies, fighting battles, governing conquered territory, caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, in all their detail, been subjected to such an intense searchlight of public criticism by the indefatigable energies of so large and free a newspaper and magazine press as has made our entire people from Maine to California, to say nothing of the rest of the world, perfectly familiar with every phase and fault of them.

It is well that the people who made this war, who fought this war, and whose "withers have been wrung" in it so far beyond their deserts, should be thoroughly informed and impressed with its misfortunes and faults in order to recognize their own responsibility for them. It is unreasonable and idle to blame the brave and patriotic, but inexperienced, and often ignorant officers, who were suddenly called to new and great responsibilities, for faults and mistakes which experience alone can correct, or for the want of arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies, which the people who called them to arms should have provided. In the light of our military experiences in the six months following the call to arms it is almost appalling to consider what might have been our fate if we had been confronted by a really powerful nation.

The American people are accustomed to recognize and correct the mistakes which they make in self-government, and although the lessons of the Civil War were largely neglected on account of the national impoverishment which resulted from it until they lost their force, the signal and peculiarly impressive instruction of the Spanish war and its results must not pass unheeded, or we shall invite troubles which may be beyond our powers of endurance. The remedy for the ills from which we have suffered must be applied by the people through their representatives in Congress, and the people must require an immediate and faithful discharge of this duty.

It must be evident to all in the first place that the conditions and environment of our national life have been entirely changed as one result of the war. A national consciousness has been aroused to the fact that we are no longer a secluded, though great and powerful people, separated and protected from the other great nations of the earth by the seas which surround us, but standing among them a peer among peers, in close relations, with rights which we must maintain and responsibilities which we must discharge. The oceans which once were our protectors have become the open avenues of international communication and contact, and the necessities of the times require us to be constantly prepared to preserve our domestic peace, to defend ourselves from foreign aggression, and to perform our whole duty to humanity among the armed nations of the world. We are not to be permitted hereafter to devote our entire energies to the

In Memoriam

COLONEL JOHN CALVIN RICE

promotion of our own selfish interests and the enjoyment of prosperity, but are compelled to tax ourselves for security, and the effectiveness of our international influence. The very numbers of our people and their wealth, when they invite attack, change like our oceans from safeguards to dangers. In close contact and constant commercial and social intercourse with all the world we are now compelled to display such a state of naval and military preparation at all times and places as will command a respectful consideration for our rights and the influence upon mankind to which our national power is entitled.

It seems to be generally conceded that our navy must be sufficiently increased to enable it to protect our own coasts by patrol as well as by defensive distant operations and our commerce and our citizens all over the world. Providence appears to have actually thrust coaling stations and strategical positions into our hands against our will in such a way that we are obliged to enlarge our naval power, or shamefully abandon advantages which other nations would be willing to fight for. These considerations, together with the glory which the marvellous victories of our navy has won for the country, lead Congress just now to respond more readily to our naval than our military requirements. Without disparagement of the equal importance of naval preparation, we will confine this discussion, however, to the land force which our present situation requires us to maintain.

It must be admitted as an axiom that, however essential a well trained and disciplined body of soldiers is to military success, and training with discipline in military operations have never before been so essential as now, when skill and science are equally necessary in the effective use of modern weapons of war, both great and small, a regular or standing army, sufficiently numerous for military operations in time of war is so repugnant to our institutions and popular sentiment as to be entirely out of the question. But popular sentiment has been considerably modified by our recent experiences in regard to the value, sphere of utility and proper proportions of our regular army, as well as in reference to timely preparation of coast defenses and munitions. It has been made plain to our coast line citizens, at least, that our ports can be made impregnable against the most formidable fleets when adequately fortified with mines and long-range guns mounted on disappearing carriages, which it takes two years to make, if they are abundantly supplied with smokeless powder and costly shells, and are manned by skilled and practiced gunners, directed by trained and scientific officers. Neither the fortifications, the guns, the ammunition or the men can be furnished in time to be useful after war has come by even seventy millions of people with an unlimited treasury. All these things must be prepared and made ready in time of peace and before they are needed, or our cities and their wealth are an easy prey. The guns are as useless without ammunition as without men, and the men are as useless without training as without guns. Our extensive coasts and numerous ports require not only an extensive fortification, but a much larger force of trained officers and men than has heretofore been considered sufficient for protection. Every hundred feet square of possible approach within range, for instance, must be plotted and mapped; the direction, elevation and charge of the gun and time-fuse of the shell calculated and tested for the striking of the enemy at each particular place, and the men trained to handle the machinery to do this work. They are liable to be called upon to do this on a week's notice at any time. Such service cannot be expected from hastily recruited levies; it can only be rendered by regular soldiers, who make it the profession and business of life.

Although this is written before peace has been declared, or the conclusions of our Commissioners made known, it is evident that one of the results of the war has devolved upon this Republic the care and protection of at least three distant island territories—Hawaii, Guam in the Pacific, and Puerto Rico in the West Indies—where permanent garrisons must be maintained sufficient, not only for occupation, but for the protection of important naval stations, with costly dry docks, stores and fortifications; and the responsibility for the preservation of peace and order, the material development, education and civilization of the great island of Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," and of the many millions of half savage men in the rich and productive Philippine Archipelago. However much we may shrink from these great undertakings, the compulsion of events will not permit us relief from them, and for many years we shall be obliged to maintain large forces in their widely separated localities from our regular army. We have got two bears by the tail on opposite sides of the world, and we cannot let go.

Morally this war has emphasized and more generally impressed the people with the dearly bought lesson which was given by our Civil War, that the regular army of the United States must be organized in time of peace as the skilled experts, the nucleus and skeleton of whatever force the nation is likely to suddenly require in time of war. The peace establishment must be greatly enlarged, not alone to satisfy the police requirements of seventy millions of people, man its fortifications, discharge the multiplied and increased responsibilities devolved upon us by our insular dependencies, in such a manner as to admit of an immediate expansion by raw recruits to double its numbers, and, at the same time, to allow a draft from it of educated, trained and tried general and staff officers for a volunteer force of at least three hundred thousand men in time of war, without impairing its efficiency. The consensus of popular opinion seems to be that we shall require in future a regular army about one hundred thousand strong. Such an army, the smallest by far maintained by any of the great nations, could neither endanger the institutions of seventy-five million of freemen, nor unduly burden their exchequer. Sociologically, it would provide an honorable and useful career for many who, born to be soldiers, are unfit for other occupations, and immensely reduce the cost in life, suffering and money in future emergencies.

The first duty of Congress will be to crystalize this will of the people into legislation which shall institute such an army. It should be constituted upon its peace basis of a minimum of privates in the units of its organization, but a full complement of officers and large staff corps in the Adjutant General's, Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary, Medical and Signal Departments, in all of which, except the medical, line and field officers should be required to serve a tour of duty, and from which the General of the army should be authorized to detail, upon the application of Governors of States, officers for the instruction of the militia. This last provision would provide the education and employment of several hundred more officers than could be assigned continuous duty in the army alone, and allow the promotion and transfer of an equal number to duty with volunteers in an emergency without weakening it. The Commanding General should be authorized to nominate his chief of staff corps and his army and corps generals; the army and corps generals their division generals; the division generals their brigade commanders, and all commanding officers, in order of their rank, their own staff officers.

A large and reprehensible part of the loss of life, the hardships and sufferings, disease and expense of our Spanish war, when traced to the actual causes, will certainly be found to have been due to our total lack of preparation for war, and to either the ignorance, inexperience or incapacity of commanding and staff officers. For both of these causes Congress, and not an administration which achieved a triumphant victory, notwithstanding all these unnecessary obstacles, is responsible. If the next session of our National Legislature neglects for any reason to heed the terrible lessons our people have received, it will indicate an alarming weakness in our form of government. Sound judgment must recognize the absurdity of the bigoted cry of "militarism" and "imperialism" against an army numbering only one in a thousand of the freemen who create and support it.

To sustain the position we now occupy among the great powers, with the requisite foreign and self-respect, and to protect ourselves from unwarranted attack, it will be necessary that we should constantly display the ability to put from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand men under arms, well organized and supplied, at the shortest notice. With an army of not more than one-fifth of this number, this is not possible without an organized militia. Our Constitution, and our statesmen, from Washington to the present time, have proclaimed the militia to be the safeguard and reliance of a free people, until it has become an axiom of almost universal acceptance by the people, but we have for a century entirely neglected to make its national use possible by legislation. Some States have, indeed, more or less proficiently organized small bodies of militia, for temporary service within their own boundaries, and for this service they were efficient. The division of Pennsylvania National Guard, with which I had the honor of service for many years, was officered by men who had been carefully examined as to their qualifications at every promotion, was accustomed to taking care of itself in camp for a week every year, its privates were all sharp-shooters; it had performed lengthy tours of duty in camps for the preservation of order in the State. If it had been called out as a whole, with its accustomed commanders and their experienced staffs, for temporary service by the President, until the volunteer army had been organized, I am confident almost every man would have gone. A large proportion of its members would have

volunteered, while its own organization would have been maintained complete by the filling of vacancies; it would have rendered as brave and efficient service in the field as any; it would have been well provided for in camp and field, if the needed supplies were in reach of its commanders, from generals to captains, and its own sick list would have been at the minimum, as not only its officers, but the men, had learned to take care of their health in camp.

The enlistment of these State Guard Organizations in the service of the United States for two years in such a way that every man was under the compulsion of fear that he would be considered a fair-weather soldier or coward unless he volunteered, at a time when thousands of strong young men were begging for a chance to volunteer, not only was a great hardship to many who ought not to have left dependent families or important business, and so become a prolific cause of discontent and sickness among the volunteers, but has eliminated from the State Guards many organizations which had valuable local associations and *esprit du corps* resulting from many years creditable service, destroying at one blow the results of much labor and military enthusiasm.

It is not probable that the National Guard can ever be resuscitated under State laws to the condition of even its former efficiency. The whole system has utterly broken down as a national defense and been broken up as a State force. It could scarcely be otherwise. Organized, where it was organized at all, not on a basis of populations, but according to various opinions of different State Legislatures upon local needs for the preservation of order, the President, distributing his call for troops upon the basis of the enrolled militia in each, was obliged to break up some good organizations and accept many without any military knowledge. The organizations varied in uniform, equipment and discipline to such an extent that it was impossible to consider them an effective army. Their guns were of different make and calibre, and some of obsolete styles, so that they could not be easily supplied with ammunition; a few had tents, but none cooking utensils, wagons or ambulances. Six months after enlistment they were still drilling with the Springfield guns, which had been proven useless against modern rifles at Santiago. There had been no target practice in the Northern camps; few had ever fired a smokeless powder cartridge, and many recruits were said to be so unfamiliar with their weapons as to be afraid to fire them with blank cartridges on drill.

With the purpose of providing a National Guard which can be depended upon as a picket guard and temporary reinforcement to the army in sudden emergencies, while volunteers are being enlisted and drilled, of maintaining the military spirit to some extent among the people, of educating the young men in the rudiments of military matters, and affording an attractive career for those born soldiers who are found in every nation, a bill has been carefully drawn by Colonel F. L. Hitchcock—a lawyer, who rose from lieutenant to colonel during a full three years in the Civil War, and has since served twelve years in the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania—which will correct the present lack of legislation, remedy many of the evils to which we have hitherto been exposed, and avoid many of the objections made to other proposals.

This bill directs the President to organize a portion of the militia, in the aggregate three hundred thousand men, distributed among the States according to population, to be known as the National Guard of the United States. They shall be enlisted for three years, and be officered as now provided by the several States. They may be called into the service of the United States for a period of six months only once in three years, and shall be ordered into large camps of instruction and manoeuvre for twenty-one days each year. When in the service of the United States and in camp officers receive the same pay as in the regular army; privates, $1.00; corporals, $1.50; sergeants, $1.75. When not in the service of the United States they shall be subject to the laws and the orders of the Governors of their respective States, which shall provide their uniforms and armories. The President shall prescribe the system of drill and discipline; issue to the various organizations arms, ammunition, all field, camp, garrison and rifle practice equipage; tents, wagons, ambulances and other supplies in sufficient quantity for actual duty, which shall remain at the various battalion, brigade and division headquarters as the property of the United States, and subject to inspection. He shall detail, upon the application of the Governor of a State, officers of the regular army for a tour of duty as staff officers and instructors of the various organizations, and such general and staff officers as may be needed in the annual manoeuvres, who shall receive the pay of the rank to which they are assigned. A bureau of the National Guard is provided, and inspectors for each State, to rank according to the importance of their duties. The President is directed to organize the quota of any State which refuses or neglects to provide one, in which case the Guard of that State becomes exclusively United States Guards.

A term of service in this National Guard exempts a man from liability to draft until other able-bodied men have been drawn. The President is directed to pay from the United States Treasury the expense of executing the provisions of this bill, and twenty millions of dollars, if necessary, are appropriated for this purpose. Let us consider what the enactment of such a bill would effect.

It woud give us a well organized and equipped body of three hundred thousand men always ready for an emergency call to "hold our forts" until an army could be organized, at a minimum cost.

It would render a regular army of seventy-five thousand men sufficient for continuous maintenance, instead of the proposed one hundred thousand, and thus provide three hundred thousand men at a large saving on the cost of twenty-five thousand.

It would give officers of the army opportunity in the annual encampments to acquire experience in the command of large bodies of troops, the selection of camps, the transportation and movement of troops, in the proper subsistence and care of the health of large bodies, and accustom staff officers to their duties with armies in action.

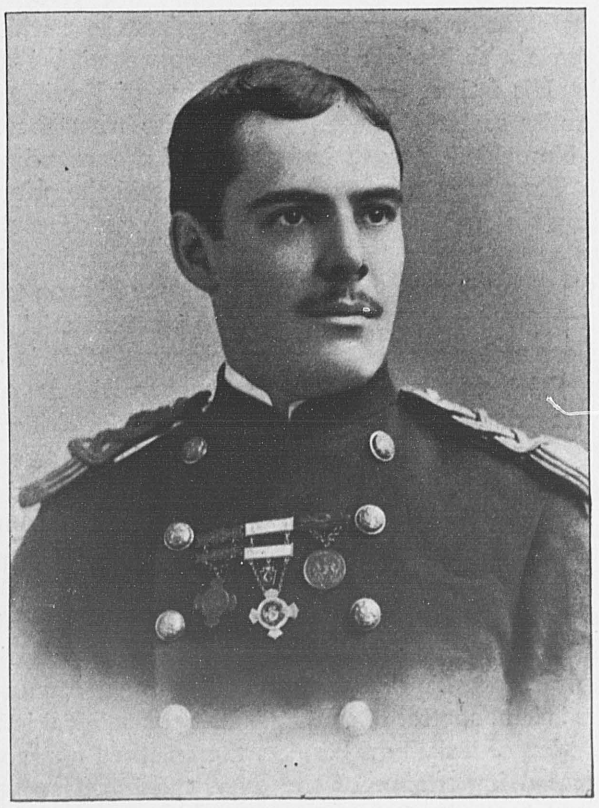
It would train a large number of officers among the people, as well as in the army, for responsible positions when volunteers should be called for, and enable the Commander-in-chief to inform himself from the Inspector's records concerning the qualifications of all.

It would accustom a large body of citizens to the use of modern weapons of precision, to military organization and camp life, so that they could protect themselves, when called to volunteer, from the regulars of an attacking nation and not become mere food for powder.

It would encourage the necessary maintenance of a military and patriotic spirit among the people, and open up a way for selection and promotion of young men of military tastes and ability into the army.

By the commingling of the men of various States in the annual encampments it would tend to obliterate sectional sentiments and antipathies, and promote the growth of a national patriotism, just as the Spanish war has done.

It would display to the world, with our regular army expanded to one hundred and fifty thousand by recruiting, a force of four hundred and fifty thousand men ready at all times to defend our country, to ward off many attacks which a defenseless condition would invite, and give to our policies and influence in the councils of the nations somewhat of the weight to which our numbers and power are entitled, thus becoming a conservator of peace.



CAPTAIN C. A. MAGINNISS, 19TH INFANTRY

If the United States had been thus prepared to enforce her demands upon Spain in the period of diplomacy preceding the war, there is no reason to doubt that Spain would have evacuated her West Indian possessions without bloodshed, and we should have saved the losses in life, treasure and the suffering which our criminal neglect has cost us in this war. More than enough in money alone, probably, to have maintained such a National Guard for forty or fifty years, as the annual cost, it is estimated, would not exceed five million dollars, after it is once equipped. Much of the equipment purchased for the war could now be utilized for this purpose, instead of being sacrificed at auction sale, as will otherwise be done. This annual cost is so insignificant in comparison with the enormous advantages assured by it that it would seem there could be no hesitation or delay by Congress in passing the bill.

Such a National Guard will not only attract to itself the young men of military taste and talent, but afford an opportunity to weed out the incompetent and inefficient by means of the examinations and inspections which would be constantly made of officers and organizations, and to insure a much superior grade of talent to officer the hasty levies which must be made for war. The losses from disease in our Civil War were more than sixty-six per cent. of the total deaths of soldiers, and the pensions paid to survivors are likely to exceed the total money cost. Our losses from disease in the Spanish war are figured by the official lists to September 30, 1898, as over eighty-eight per cent. of the total. A large part of these losses must be attributed to improper care of officers. Under proper care camp life, for strong, vigorous young men, should be a healthy life. There is no good reason why such men as pass the rigorous medical examinations to which our soldiers are subjected upon enlistment should be more liable to sickness and death living in camps under intelligent and experienced control than in their homes. They should, rather, become more and more rugged.

Hundreds of thousands of men hastily gathered into camps without instruction, discipline or equipment, with ignorant officers, are but a helpless mob; sheep for the slaughter by the enemy, or by disease, if the enemy prefers to save his powder. The competence of officers, and especially of subalterns, constitutes the strength of an army, and the real difference between such a helpless and pitiable mob of patriotism and an actual army. The terrible losses of our recent wars, the warnings of all our military men, from the greatest generals to the private soldier, the common sense of every man who will reflect a moment, all teach that the most serious problem of our next war will be the securing of competent officers for the hosts we can count upon for our defense. Of West Point graduates, there cannot be more than twelve hundred below the age limit of forty-five years, while we should require nearly twenty thousand for an army of half a million men. The most practicable school and source to draw them from will be such a National Guard as is here proposed.

Two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven years ago Cyrus, who became one of the eight or ten greatest commanders the world has known, started from Persia with his first independent command, being then forty-one years old. His father, Cambyses, the King of Persia, accompanied him to the frontier and took occasion to inquire what those most able masters he had provided his son had taught him concerning the duties of a general. "They have taught me to fence," said the prince, "to draw the bow, to fling the javelin, to mark out a camp, to draw the plan of a fortification, to range troops in order of battle, to review them, to see them march, file off and encamp." Cambyses gave his son to understand that they had taught him nothing of what was most material and essential for a good officer and expert commander to know, "that is to say, concerning the supplying an army with all necessary provisions, of preventing sickness and preserving the health of the soldiers, of fortifying their bodies by frequent exercise, of exciting a generous emulation among them, of making yourself obeyed and beloved by them." Such knowledge cannot be altogether acquired theoretically, but a few annual encampments of full army corps, although of only brief duration, will give officers and men an experience which, when the supreme test of war comes, will save thousands of lives and disabilities, as well as enable the General-in-chief to so test the officers of the army in the management of large bodies of troops as to measurably relieve his nominations to important commands in time of war from the baleful control of either seniority or political influence.

The distinction of a national service, the enlarged chances of promotions, the increased importance of the duty, the broad scope of the instruction offered, the limit of the possible call into active service, the opportunities for travel and grand military pageants in the annual encampments, and the improvement which will appear in the physique of its members, are likely to render patriotic duty in such a National Guard sufficiently attractive to enough of the young men of the country to keep its numbers always at the maximum with a constant waiting list of recruits. The liberal pay will relieve its members from the burden of the money contributions which most State Guardsmen have been obliged to add to their contributions of time, and the patriotism of employers and the people in general will rally to its support.

A carefully fortified coast, an adequate navy, a Regular army of seventy-five thousand, capable of expansion to double its numbers, an efficient National Guard of three hundred thousand citizen soldiers, and an ample store of arms, ammunition and war material are each and all equally essential to our public security, to the stability and permanence of our republican institutions, to the promotion of domestic prosperity, and to the vitality of our legitimate and logical influence among the nations in the progress of civilization and the development of mankind.

As the President has so eloquently and powerfully said, "the duty of the hour now devolves upon Congress." That duty has never been so plain and imperative. Let the legislators of the people have care lest by the neglect of any of these things in the solution of the many new problems pressing upon them they turn aside or check the tide of national destiny at its majestic flood.

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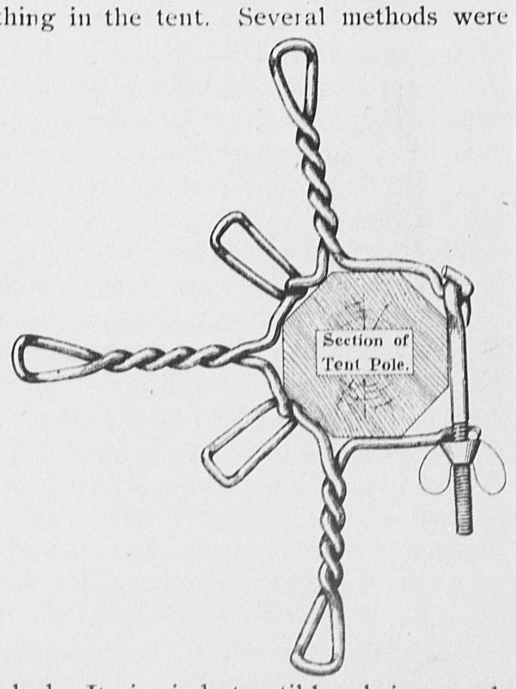
A PRACTICAL COAT AND HAT RACK

Sergeant Frederick Reissmann, Fifth United States Cavalry, while serving in the Indian Territory, several years ago, was struck with the great inconvenience of disposing of clothing in the tent. Several methods were used by the men, one was to stretch a piece of rope from each upright, and the other by driving horseshoe nails in the poles. Both of these were exceedingly crude and unsatisfactory, the nails bending when most required to be rigid, and the rope was invariably lost or stolen after the first day's march, and from this experience Sergeant Reissmann conceived the device here illustrated. It is a practical coat and hat rack, and has been strongly recommended by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army and adopted for the West Point cadets. It can be instantly attached to any tent pole, and as readily detached. It is indestructible, being made of one piece of steel wire, nothing to get out of order and always ready for use.



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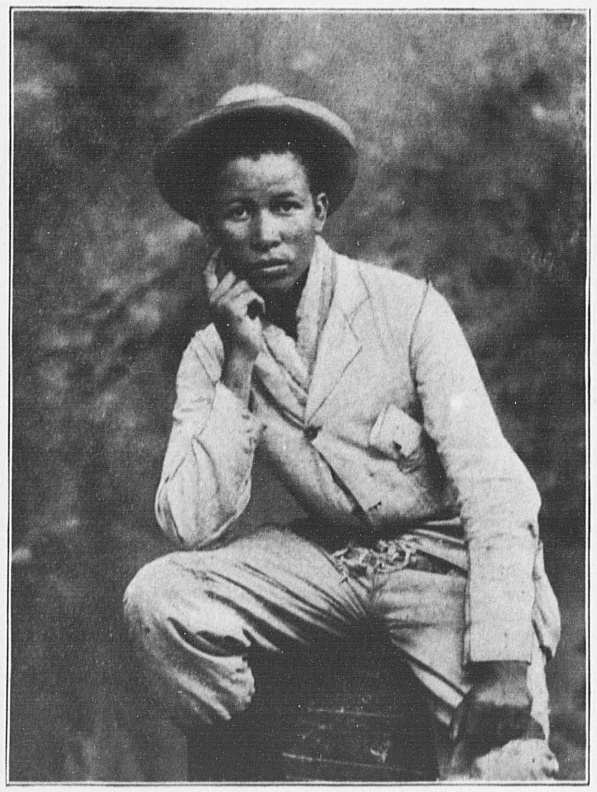
SOME OF OUR THIRD BRIGADE BOYS AT CHICKAMAUGA.



LUIS E. CHAVARRIAS,
THE PORTO RICAN MASCOT OF THE 4TH PENNSYLVANIA.

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Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THE appointment of General Thomas J Stewart to the Adjutant Generalcy is merited. Since the reorganization of the Guard by the late General John F. Hartranft, General Stewart has been actively engaged in its executive branches. In administrative affairs his ability was demonstrated while he was First Sergeant of Company F, Sixth Regiment. General John W. Schall was at that time Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and recognized in General Stewart a promising Adjutant, in which capacity he served the Sixth Regiment for many years. He was afterwards appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade by the late Brigadier General Robert P. Dechert. This position he held with great distinction. He was reappointed by General Schall, who succeeded the late General Dechert, and his call as Adjutant General followed the death of General Greenland, in 1895.

Since his appointment as Adjutant General many improvements have been made and the Guard has been conducted on strictly business principles, which were lacking in several former administrations. We hope that his next step will be to the exalted position of Adjutant General of the United States.

SECTION 15 of the Naval Personnel bill, herewith appended, which was passed on January 18, is a popular move in the right direction to encourage the enlisted forces, who, after all, constitute the foundation of all armies and navies

It is needless to say that the warrant officers to whom it applies will feel very grateful. A like provision should be made for the non-commissioned officers of the army, and it would not be bad policy to give competent National Guard Officers and Naval Reserves some consideration in this line.

Section 15. That boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sail-makers shall after ten years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sail-makers, to rank with, but after, ensigns: Provided, That the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sail-makers shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as that now allowed to a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Provided, That the pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sail-makers be the same as that now allowed by law: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall give additional rights to quarters on board ship or to command, and that immediately after the passage of this act boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sail-makers, who have served in the navy as such for fifteen years, shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this law, and thereafter no warrant officer shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sail-makers, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE bill introduced by Senator Mason, providing for the establishment of a training school for army cooks is a very proper move. If the government had been able to detail two such cooks to each of the volunteer companies during the Spanish-American war, much suffering and complaint might have been avoided.

THE Fair of the Twentieth Regiment, which was calculated to produce sufficient revenue to build an armory, or at least a nucleus for that purpose, proved a "dead frost," the Regiment sinking several thousand dollars in the undertaking. It was only what might have been expected, as fairs and bazaars have become a bore to the public.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

ACCORDING to the ruling given below our volunteers throughout the State will receive the pay for services rendered at Mt. Gretna April 28th to May 10th inclusive.

In many cases this pay was stopped by the Government at the request of the State authorities, but it has now been decided to reimburse all.

The method of procedure is for each volunteer to secure a certificate from his captain and colonel testifying to the correctness of his claim.

Captains and other officers who have handled public funds or property are simply required to present their certificates of non indebtedness, with a letter from their respective regimental commanders. In cases where officers have failed to secure these certificates it will be necessary for them to see the chief clerk of the following departments:

IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Floor.

1. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.
2. Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Third Floor.

3. Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Room 595. In this room it will be necessary to take an oath as to correctness of claim.
4. Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Fourth Floor.

5. Commissary General, U. S. A.
6. Paymaster General, U. S. A.
7. Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

8. Mr. Rathborne, Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, Room 51.

Final payment is made on regular form, oath on back to be administered. Certificates above named to accompany the account.

In case of Acting Assistant Surgeons, the account must also be approved by Commanding Officer or Surgeon General and accompanied by contract, to be endorsed and returned.

At a conference held at the White House by the President, Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin, Colonel Carey, Acting Paymaster General, and Comptroller Tracewell, of the Treasury Department, it was determined that the ruling of the Comptroller, which held that the money advanced by the States for the pay of volunteer troops should be refunded to the States from the final payments due volunteers on muster out, should be modified so that the men would receive the full amount of their final allowances, leaving the matter of refunding advances made by the States, to be adjusted later. After the conference Comptroller Tracewell sent to the Auditor of the War Department a letter, in which he said:

"In a decision construing a statute rendered by me on September 30, 1898, I used the following language: 'For all payments made by the Governor to such militiamen for services rendered by them between the day on which they had their names enrolled for service in the volunteer army and joined for duty therein, which is the day their pay and allowances shall be deemed to commence by the United States, under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), and the day they were afterward accepted into the United States, deductions should be made by the Pay Department of the United States from the pay that would be due the soldier if such payments

had not been made by the Governor, in order to prevent a double payment to the soldier, which the law does not contemplate.'"

"On more mature deliberation, I am of the opinion that I was wrong in such holding. No deductions should be made by the Pay Department from the pay that would be due a soldier under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), on account of any payment that may have been made under the State Militia law to him by the Governor or State authorities from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to the date of his acceptance into the volunteer army of the United States.

"The Governor or State authorities make this payment to him as a State soldier, and because Congress has seen fit by the act of July 8, 1898 (30 Stat., 730), to reimburse the Governor or State for these payments is no sufficient reason for the Government, by indirection, to take away from the soldier what had been paid him by a State, and no sufficient reason why the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), should be evaded.

"Hence I hold that no stoppage or deduction should be made in a soldier's pay on account of any payments made to him by the Governor of a State or State authorities as a militiaman before his acceptance into the volunteer army of the United States, and said decision is modified as herein set forth."

The Editor of "Our State Army and Navy" speaks from personal knowledge, he having had his claim adjusted and quickly paid through Col. James B. O'Neill, of 120 S. 6th street, Philadelphia. Col. O'Neill has been known personally to us for the past twenty (20) years, and has on several occasions been intrusted with our personal financial business. We have always found him trustworthy and reliable. Write to him, he will give you all the information pertaining to same, and there is no fee to be paid until the stoppage pay is collected. Your time and money can be saved through correspondence, and this stoppage pay can be collected and the business transacted without you going to Washington. Col. O'Neill will handle the matter in its entirety and expeditiously.

To the Editor of Our State Army and Navy:

In discussing the reorganization of the National Guard, consideration should be given to our experience during the war of 1861-65, and the late war with Spain. This experience proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is a matter of national importance that the militia (National Guard) should be organized in exact accordance with the laws, rules, tactics and regulations which govern the regular army in every detail. Nominally it is so organized now, practically it is not.

The system which is followed in many States of electing the commissioned officers of the National Guard for a specified time only, and then relegating them to the ranks just as they become thoroughly efficient, and electing in their place men ignorant of their duties, is highly detrimental to the discipline and best interest of the service. Upon first organizing a company or regiment of National Guards it might be proper enough to elect the officers, as at present, but all vacancies thereafter should be filled by promoting the senior officer, entitled to such promotion, after passing an examination as to his physical and mental efficiency, the promotion to be made in all cases by the Governor of the State. The vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, created by promotion, might be filled by election in the company as now, physical and mental qualifications being always insisted upon.

All officers should hold their positions until retirement, dismissal or death, having the privilege to resign at any time they choose.

Every year each company or regiment should go into camp for instruction, and while there should be made to subsist on the rations issued to the regular troops. The writer has visited more than one militia camp where there was a large percentage of time consumed at playing soldier.

All volunteer officers should know how to make out the reports and returns called for by the regulations, and should learn this while a National Guardsman. Very many volunteer officers in the field last summer could not make out a simple ration return.

By giving the commissioned officers permanent positions during good behavior, and making promotion depend upon physical and mental examinations, the National Guard would secure a standing which it lacks at the present time, and cannot otherwise regain. It would encourage all National Guard officers to become studious in the profession of arms and remove a fertile source of bickering, jealousy and "wire pulling" when elections are held, often resulting in the best officer, who should have been promoted, failing to obtain the place. Permanency of position would give the officers of the National Guard better control of the men upon whom they now depend for votes, and thus enable them to enforce discipline, without which companies and regiments are but military mobs.

No man should be enlisted in the National Guard without first passing exactly the same examination as recruits for the regular service. The neglect of the last requirement has cost many a volunteer soldier his life through sickness. The regular service requires remodeling in many respects as well as the National Guard, and in one particular, viz., the paper work should be cut down at least fifty per cent.; it is actually overwhelming.

Regular.

Personal Mention

Major Harry J. Crump, Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, has resigned from the state service, which is much regretted.

Captain Howard Martz, commanding Co. "M", 7th Infantry, has a well drilled body of men, and Colonel Miner regards it as one of the best companies in the regiment.

The Pittsburgh Armory, when finished, will be one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

The Seventh Infantry, under command of Colonel Miner looked superb in the Inaugural procession, January 17th.

The Twenty-first Regiment, which hails from the oil region, and took the place of the Sixteenth Infantry, were all sturdy-looking men of fine physic, and it is a question whether the Guard ever had a finer personnel than is contained in several of the new regiments.

Sergeant Edgar F. Atherholt, United States Army, and formerly of the State Fencibles Battalion, is meeting with great success in recruiting ex-volunteers for Uncle Sam.

The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which organization notified the State authorities immediately after muster out of the United States Army of its readiness to resume State duty, was mustered into the Guard again on Wednesday evening, January 18th, with full ranks.

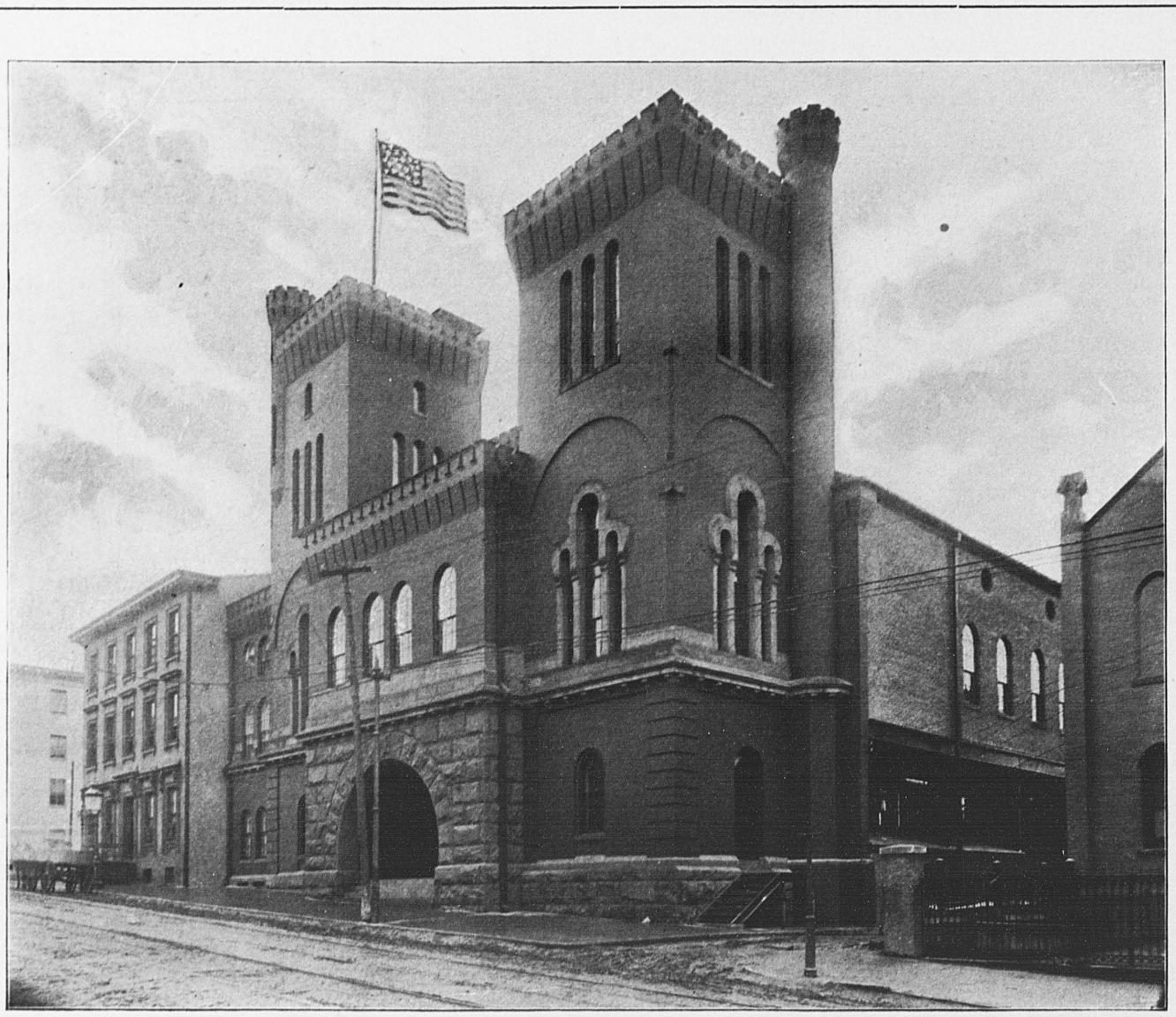
The riding trousers manufactured by Mr. Mansfield are acknowledged by leading officers to be the finest made—The fit is perfect, and being woven in one piece makes them elastic and durable.

Luis E. Chavarrias, the Porto Rican, whose cut appears in this issue, is a bright, intelligent lad, 18 years of age, of Spanish-French extraction, and was picked up by the members of the Fourth Regiment during their Porto Rican campaign. He was regarded as their mascot and when the regiment was ordered to the United States he begged to be allowed to accompany them as a servant for the officers, and he was very faithful in attending to their wants during the trip.

The serious question of what to do with him arose when the regiment was finally dismissed. Colonel John Birkenstock, of Allentown, hearing of the predicament consented to take him as a protegé, educate him and after a time return him to his native land, where, no doubt, he could do good missionary work among his own people.

This is a very commendable action on the part of Colonel Birkenstock, and there is no doubt but the result of his philanthropy will be productive of much good, and should be an object lesson for other public spirited Americans.

The photograph from which the cut was made, was taken by A. N. Lindenmuth, the popular photographer of Allentown.



ARMORY 4TH REGIMENT, MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

COLONEL WILLARD HOWARD
Commanding Fourth Maryland Infantry

Colonel Howard is a veteran of the Civil War and served his country with distinction, and when scarcely out of his "teens" returned a captain of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He is an earnest, energetic and capable officer, and is regarded as one of the best tacticians in the country, and is authority on all the details of the various departments and the duties of the field, staff and line officers.

The 4th Regiment Armory to-day, stands as a monument to his indefatigable efforts.

MAJOR FRANKLIN P. SWAZEY
Fourth Maryland Infantry

Major Swazey is a born soldier, having entered the National Guard of New York in 1876. He served actively during the great railroad riots of 1877; at that time he was a member of the famous 23d Brooklyn. In 1886 he was decorated with the Iron Cross for long and faithful service.

His subsequent service has been as Captain Company F, 47th New York. In 1890 he removed to Baltimore; elected Captain Company K, 5th Maryland Infantry; 1896, Captain Company M, 4th Maryland Infantry, and Major of the "Fighting" Second Battalion, 4th Infantry.

CAPTAIN CHARLES CLARK
Adjutant, Fourth Maryland Infantry

Adjutant Clark is one of the best known executive officers in the State, and inherits his military instinct, his paternal grandfather having served in the Revolutionary war and his maternal grandfather in the War of 1812. His connection with the State troops dates back to 1873 when he first enlisted in Company G, 5th Infantry.

CAPTAIN D. F. PENNINGTON
Quartermaster, Fourth Maryland Infantry

Captain Pennington is one of the original members of the 4th Regiment. He served during the Civil War, and has been closely identified with the State force for many years.

. . . NEW COMMISSIONS . . .

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

First Brigade

Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from December 15, 1898, vice Charles H. Speckman, resigned.

Third Brigade

Major George H. Whitney, Ordnance Officer, with rank from July 6, 1893. vice William P. Clarke, to Major Seventh Regiment Infantry.

Captain James B. McCalley, Aide-de Camp, with rank from January 2, 1899, vice Robert L. Magee to Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry

First Lieutenant John P. Wood, with rank from December 2, 1898, vice Frank Earle Schermerhorn to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Ross De Armond, with rank from December 16, 1898, vice William W. Ruley, resigned.

Second Lieutenant W. A. Newman Dorland, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from November 11, 1898, original.

Battery D

First Lieutenant Richard A, Wotowetz, Jr., with rank from December 20, 1898, vice Clarence J. Carpenter to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Albion M. Robbins, Quartermaster, with rank from December 5, 1898, original.

Gray Invincibles

Captain Samuel B. Hart, with rank from November 30, 1898, vice Andrew F. Stevens, Jr., to Major at large.

Second Regiment Infantry

Captain John T. Hughes, Company G, with rank from November 9, 1883, re-elected.

Seventh Regiment Infantry

Captain Lewis J. Fisher, Company B, with rank from December 20, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant John B. Beck, Company B, with rank from December 20, 1898, vice Lewis J. Fisher, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Howard Galbraith, Company B, with rank from December 20, 1898, vice John B. Beck, to First Lieutenant.

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry

First Lieutenant William R. Rowe, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from December 17, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant George B. Lane, Company F, with rank from December 21, 1898, vice Henry F. Hobson, resigned

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry

Second Lieutenant George C. Thornton, Company E, with rank from October 17, 1898, vice Albert D. Booz, to Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice.

First Lieutenant J. Russell Sykes, Company F, with rank from November 30, 1898, vice Edwin P. Everhart, resigned.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry

First Lieutenant James F. Rodgers, Company E, with rank from November 30, 1898, vice Nathan Marcus, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant J. Burton Mustin, Company E, with rank from November 30, 1898, vice Henry L. McEwen, resigned.

Captain John A. McCullough, Company H, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice Joseph R. Baird, resigned.

First Lieutenant Harry A. Toner, Company H, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice Henry B. Lafferty, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William S. Bowles, Company H, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice John A. McCullough, to Captain.

Captain Robert P. Schellinger, Company I, with rank from November 30, 1898, vice Edward E. Packer, resigned.

The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged:

Ensign George M. Heins, Division B, First Battalion, State Naval Militia, to date from October 29, 1898.

Lieutenant Edwin M. Hukill, Jr., Division C, First Battalion, State Naval Militia, to date from November 14, 1898.

Major James E. Silliman, Surgeon, Second Brigade, to date from January 9, 1899.

Major Jacob Jay Miller, Judge Advocate, Second Brigade, to date from December 30, 1898.

Captain Artemus W. Deane, Company D, First Regiment Infantry, to date from December 17, 1898.

Captain Walter E. Torr, Company K, First Regiment Infantry, to date from December 17, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, Company K, First Regiment Infantry, to date from January 7, 1899.

First Lieutenant Albert T. Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 13, 1898.

Captain J. Swan Taylor, Company H, Fifth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 22, 1898.

Second Lieutenant James E. Brooke, Company H, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from January 2, 1899.

First Lieutenant Frederick H. Sparrenberger, Company C, Seventh Regiment Infantry, to date from December 21, 1898.

First Lieutenant Isaac L. Jones, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 17, 1898.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Wood, Adjutant, Twentieth Regiment Infantry, to date from Januaay 5, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Donahue, Company A, Twentieth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 8, 1898.

First Lieutenant William P. Michell, Company D, Twenty-First Regiment Infantry, to date from December 10, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Homer J. Muse, Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, to date from December 17, 1898.

The following named officers have been granted leave of absence:

First Lieutenant Francis D. Patterson, Assistant Surgeon, Third Regiment Infantry, from December 5, 1898, to March 5, 1899, with permission to go beyond sea.

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Reifsnyder, Assistant Surgeon, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, from November 30, 1898, to June 1, 1899.

The following named officers having made application and being entitled thereto, are placed on "The Roll of Retiring Officers:"

Major James E. Silliman. He was private E, 102d Regiment Infantry, Pa. Vol. March 6, 1865, discharged June 23, 1865; Assistant Surgeon, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, March 18, 1880, discharged July 11, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, August 7, 1882, re appointed February 5, 1884; Surgeon Second Brigade, February 19, 1887 re-appointed February 6, 1892, January 26, 1897, and June 15, 1898, resigned January 9, 1899.

Captain Frank B. Atler. He was private Company G, Sixth Regiment Infantry, May 6, 1878; Corporal, September 27, 1880; Sergeant, January 1, 1883; First Sergeant, August 12, 1883; First Lieutenant, July 21, 1884; re-elected, August 3, 1889; Captain, April 28, 1893; commission expired, April 28, 1898; Captain G, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Pa. Volunteers, May 12, 1898; mustered out with Company, October 17, 1898.

Major John P. Kennedy. He was private D, Tenth Regiment Infantry, June 10, 1875; Corporal; First Sergeant, June, 1876; Second Lieutenant, August 9, 1879; discharged, November 30, 1881; Captain D, Fifth Regiment Infantry, February 7, 1888; re-elected, February 17, 1893; Major same regiment, July 6, 1893; commission expired, July 6, 1898.

Major John M. Caldwell. He was private H, Fourth Regiment Infantry, Pa. Volunteers, June 13, 1861; discharged, July 26, 1861; Musician, H, Fifty-third Regiment Infantry, Pa. Volunteers, September 19, 1861; Principal Musician of regiment, November, 1864; discharged, June 30, 1865; Captain C, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, July 31, 1879; resigned, June 26, 1880; Captain same company July 6, 1888; Major, July 6, 1893, resigned, April 21, 1896.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers since those published in General Orders No. 37, A. G. O. Series 1898;

Second Lieutenant Christopher Harry, Company I, Eighth Regiment.

First Lieutenant George L. Gordon, Company K, Tenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Clarence Rhen, Company K, Tenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant Frank Russell, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant William Thorp, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment.

GENEVA CONVENTION.

The convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Roumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, Peru and Japan, with additional articles: For the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field; concluded August 22, 1864; acceded to by the President March 1, 1882; accession concurred in by the Senate March 16, 1882; proclaimed as to the original convention, but with reserve as to the additional articles, July 26, 1882; commonly known as the Geneva Convention, is as follows:

ORIGINAL CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by military force.

ART. II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

ART. III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals can not, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose direction they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. VIII. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I. The persons designated in Article II of the Convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

ART. II. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to insure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

ART. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I and IV of the Convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments, which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

ART. IV. In conformity with the spirit of Article V of the Convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops, and of the contributions of war, account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

ART. V. In addition to Article VI of the Convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country, after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on condition, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

[Articles concerning the Marine.]

ART. VI. The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which, having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

The appreciation of these circumstances is intrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

ART. VII. The religious, medical and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

ART. VIII. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfill their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country, in conformity with the second paragraph of the first additional article.

The stipulations of the second additional article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff.

ART. IX. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

ART. X. Any merchant ship, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality; but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralized vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders-in-chief, in order to neutralize

temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

ART. XI. Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

Their return to their own country is subject to the provisions of Article VI of the Convention, and of the additional Article V.

ART. XII. The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, in virtue of the principles of this Convention, is a white flag, with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

ART. XIII. The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the aid societies, recognized by the governments signing this Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control during their fitting out and on their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while performing their duties, shall be an armlet of the same colors. The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

ART. XIV. In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

Should this presumption become a certainty, notice may be given to such belligerent that the Convention is suspended with regard to him during the whole continuance of the war.

ART. XV. The present Act shall be drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

The additional articles have been acceded to by the United States, and signed on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, North Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Wurtemberg, but will not acquire full force and effect as an international treaty until the exchange of the ratifications thereof between the several contracting states shall have been effected.

RECENT ORDERS N. G. P.

Harrisburg, January 18, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The following appointment is hereby announced:

Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart, to be Adjutant General.
He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

The following appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced:

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, late Commissary General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, to be Inspector General, with rank of Colonel, reappointed.

Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., to be Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel, reappointed.

First Lieutenant Samuel Moody, Quartermaster, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Edward E. Robbins, late Major and Brigade Quartermaster, Second Brigade, N. G. P., and Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. V., to be Commissary General, with rank of Colonel.

George M. Hallstead, to be Assistant Commissary General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

John V. Shoemaker, to be Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel.

Major Frank K. Patterson, Brigade Ordnance Officer, Second Brigade, to be General Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Colonel.

Colonel Sheldon Potter, to be Chief of Artillery, with rank of Colonel, re-appointed.

James Elverson, Jr., to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hall, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, re-appointed.

Lieutenant Colonel Milliard Hunsiker, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, re-appointed.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Reid, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, re-appointed.

William L. Elkins, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Trexler, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, reappointed.

George A. Huhn, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A. Frank Seltzer, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Ned Arden Flood, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Charles C. Pratt, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

J. Milton Taylor, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Jacob Greene, to be Color Sergeant, re-appointed.
Sergeant Edgar M. Major, to be Chief Musician, re-appointed.
They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

Harrisburg, January 30, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

The following appointment on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby announced:

Colonel B. Frank Eshleman, to be Judge Advocate General, with rank of Colonel, re-appointed.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

ARE WE A MILITARY PEOPLE?

By CAPTAIN JOHN A. DAPRAY, 23d U. S. Infantry.

(CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER NUMBER)

OVER a quarter of a century ago it was deemed advisable to send the greatest tactician in the American army, with a corps of able assistants, to travel around the world and ascertain the improvements in military organizations. The report of that commission which was commended to Congress by the President of the United States, and for twenty-five years since has been constantly urged upon the attention of Congress by every President and Secretary of War, still awaits action. What we need in this country is a defiance of the politician by men who are intrusted with legislative power. We need careful attention to what military experts proclaim is necessary for improvements in our military system—improvements which should be made before the battle begins. We need a careful analysis of the whole question of military necessities, and a careful study of the alleged antipathy between the citizen and the soldiery in order that the purpose of pot-house politicians may be discovered and put aside.

We need now, as we have needed since the War of 1812, a military commission or a commission of well informed civic legislators to determine the best policy of a reserve military. It is not intended to advocate the establishment at this time of a "Regular" army in keeping with the apparent size of our population, but it is intended to suggest that, in a country where every man is presumed to be a possible soldier, a larger army than that we now have of 25,000 men could be wisely maintained for the dual purpose of keeping intact a necessary element of government and of maintaining a medium for practical military instruction of the masses. If, however, an army of 25,000 men was deemed necessary a generation ago, it should be doubled now.

But aside from whatever argument may be made in respect to our standing army, the purpose of this paper being in behalf of what is due the citizen soldier of the land, it is argued that one of the first duties of the Government now is to formulate a system for organization, armament and mobilization of a military reserve force. With over fourteen millions of arms-bearing men and 112,000 uniformed militia, a military commission or a legislative committee, charged with the adjudication of the question, would find a splendid basis of operation. The theory of our original militia law, which governs the present militia system in the United States, was that of decentralization of the military power. The several States of the Union were each to organize a separate militia and maintain it as separate State armies. The militia officers were to be commissioned by the States. The Federal Government had no authorized voice in militia organization, and it has been settled by decision of the courts that the President had no constitutional right in time of peace to call out the militia for the purpose of either drill, inspection or instruction; so that when in 1892 it was proposed to mobilize a hundred thousand men at or near the Columbian Exposition to show the world the capacity of the Government to mobilize under our volunteer military system, it was found that there was no Federal authority for the scheme, which depended upon the pleasure of the State Commanders-in-chief of the various State militias.

COLONEL THOS. H. MAGINNISS, N. G. P. Retired.

Students of our institutions must realize that, if there was danger in the beginning in maintaining a standing Federal army, when the States were weak, there is danger now in having standing State armies when the States are strong. A combination of only a half-dozen of the largest adjacent States to-day, with their State armies under the control of State governments, so far as control and training are concerned, might, if rebellion were ever possible again in our country, become a very ugly enemy for the Federal Government to deal with. Of all the laws on the statute books, there is none which seems to have stood the test of time and been able to hold out so successfully against the demands for for its repeal as that militia law clothing the States with such absolute control of the militia; the States themselves fearing doubtless to lose some of the now vested control of the matter, are willing to let emergencies arise when the President of the United States, without regard to the militia law, shall proceed to exercise his constitutional right of calling forth suitable armies of defense. Even Hamilton, according to the *Federalist*, anticipated that the militia could not be depended upon as an adequate force for war, and this fact was discovered in 1862, when for the first time in the history of the nation, the conscript system of drafting men into the service was inaugurated. But happily for our country, our pride, and our traditions, and in proof of the argument of this paper that the American citizen is ever ready to respond to the nation's demand, Abraham Lincoln, setting aside the defunct militia law, together with the amendment thereto, in 1863, by proclamation to the loyal citizens of the Union, called for 300,000 volunteers for the purpose, as he expressed it, "To reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and to bring our military operations to a prosperous end and thus closing forever the fountain of civil sedition and war." The militia can be called into service for nine months only, but these volunteers of Abraham Lincoln bound themselves to serve throughout the remainder of the war, which was not expected to exceed three years.

To return to the natural aptitude of the American citizen for soldiery, it is recalled that within some minds there seems to be a misconception as to the adaptability of the American to military discipline. Burdened as he is with the vague notion of individual sovereignty he is apt to develop into a creature of self-conceived abnormal proportions. But it is not true that he chafes unduly under military restraint. Many who foresee difficulties in that direction before enlistment would be surprised to find how soon with practical experience they could fall naturally into line and do naturally what is required of the soldier. It took that unfortunate young General-in-chief, McClellan, some months to force some of his battalions into obedience and discipline, and the same difficulty was experienced on the opposite side, but it was not long before both armies were behaving like veterans.

It must be conceded, however, that in a war likely again to occur it would be exceedingly hazardous, not to say positively fatal, to follow the experiment of a McClellan army. That army had arrayed against it a mass of newly-made soldiers but little superior in military sense to the men of the North, and yet even that little superiority told, for as General Schofield once asserted, nearly all the early disasters on the Federal side during the Civil War were due to the rawness and inexperience of the freshly enrolled Union soldiers. If there be another war, and with a first-class power, we can hardly hope for the good luck which has attended our late efforts in Cuba. It is not to be expected, of course, that this great reserve force of ours would be brought up to the standard either in drill or physical training of the Regular Army organizations. Only the other day it was suggested that Regular troops should be trained up to a standard physical capacity equal to a daily march of thirty miles. But where is the logic that proclaims a necessity for physical training of the small Regular Army to such a degree of physical endurance and achievement, when we know that the Regular Army in peace times will never be required to march thirty miles a day, and in war the physical capacity of 25,000 Regulars will be lost in the great army of a million men to be called from the counting room, the workshops and the harvest fields. They will be good able-bodied men, no doubt, but then effectiveness as soldiers must depend upon other considerations than mere feats of physical agility and drill-ground performances. I say must so depend, because it doubtless will so depend. It must be admitted that it would be a good use to make of our Regular Army to set a pace in physical training which reserve troops should imitate, but that presupposes a system and organization of reserves. As a rule, even the best of State Guards are not up to the standard of physical endurance of the Regulars, but it must also be admitted that as a rule the Regulars are not up to the standard of many of the militia organizations in show parades and prize contests. There are good reasons why these differences exist and why regular troops would not compete with prize contest peace soldiers as the Germans have already discovered. The new German theory is that too much time is wasted in perfecting men in the rigidity of precision of some features of the manual of arms, and Prince Hohenlohe, from close observation, found that by less precision in a single effort to make the German "Right Shoulder" precise, several weeks time was economized from barrack drill hours, for field exercises. Another German theory is based upon what everybody ought to know, namely, that the average man from the lower and middle, if not from all walks of life, use only one set of muscles. That is, the artisan uses only those muscles which his daily work requires. The Germans, therefore, teach their recruits first of all to exercise and develop all the muscles, and only then assume that they can do their part on the march.

But referring again to the volunteer in our Civil War it must be remarked that if they failed to exhibit the outward signs of the discipline that really governed them, there was in them, what General Sherman happily styled, the true soul of an army, that element upon which, aside from all else, a leader must chiefly rely in battle. The renowned General De Chenal says of the Federal army in the Secession War "At the core, and in all that is essential, its discipline is as good, if not better, than that of the European armies, but it has not the exterior marks, and the observer who merely passes through the American army may thus be deceived"

An observer, likewise, who merely passes through the American people may also be deceived. Even some of our political leaders are deceived, but they deceive themselves most when they think they are deceiving the American people They essay to pander to popular prejudice when they preach against a standing army, but people have already become convinced that a military organization, like a judicial organization, is necessary to law and order. The people not only do not share the pretended or professed timidity of the politician, but the time is not far distant when that class of reflective voters, always dominant at the polls, will compel the politician, whether he be ward agitator or national leader, to heed the demands of good and safe government by paying due attention to our long neglected military establishment.

The people have never before appeared so anxious for military enlightenment and training as now, and in a country where the law theoretically holds every male person between the ages of 18 and 45 liable to military duty, the people have a right to some of that military knowledge which is now spreading over the entire world. The people want to be educated in military science and tactics. Every year colleges, schools and universities are petitioning Congress for military instructors, and notwithstanding that only a few years ago the number for that purpose was doubled, not half of the 250 colleges who desire military instruction can have an officer detailed. At every State military encampment, army officers are asked for, and to show the eagerness of the citizen soldiery to learn, and their respect for the Regular Army officer, be his rank what it may, the fact may be mentioned that in encampments during the past year, subaltern officers of the Regular Army have acted as inspectors of camps of major-generals and brigade commanders Many of the Governors have Regular Army officers detailed to assist State officials, and even the common schools are clamoring for their rights to have military instructors detailed to supervise the drills of common schools.

All these signs have an unmistakable meaning. The people desire that their youths be drilled. Mere drill, it is true, does not make a good soldier, but drill will make of a natural soldier a better soldier and more subject to discipline in the emergency of war. And the drilling of such men should not be delayed until they reach the battle-fields. It is a mistaken theory of political economy to dwarf the military in time of peace because it is a cheaper policy, and in time of war to pay the penalty by the sacrifice of human lives and the destruction of property which result from hasty preparation. The souls of a half million dead patriots, many of them needlessly sacrificed in our late war, would cry out against a continuance of the blind indifference to our military welfare which demonstrated its vicious effects on the early battle-fields of the Rebellion.

A well-known military critic aptly declares, that ' The soldier who, because in some distant age some ancient conqueror may have gained his success by mother-wit alone, dares to risk the lives of men who are entrusted to his charge without making a study for his own education, of the experience of the past, is a criminal more dangerous to his country than any ordinary murderer"

In 1812 not only the lives of men but the dignity of the nation and the archives of government were jeopardized and plundered because of the disregard of the experiences of the past and the necessities of the times. Owing to our imperfect military system two Secretaries of War were compelled to lay down their portfolios while our second war was progressing, and one of them in justification of his course, declared that but for the lack of military knowledge the militia at Bladensburg would not have abandoned to the enemy the unobstructed road to the national capital.

In a paper on military instruction, referring to the proposition to reduce the expenses of the military establishment, John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, said in 1820: Economy is certainly a very high political virtue, intimately connected with the power and public wishes of a community. In military operations, which under the best management, are expensive, it is of the utmost importance; but by no property of language can that arrangement be called economical, which in order that our military establishment in peace should be rather less expensive, would, regardless of the purposes for which it ought to be maintained, render it unfit to meet the dangers incident to a state of war."

It was also one of the terse assertions of Mr. Calhoun that "No truth is better supported by history than that the circumstances being nearly equal, victory will be on the side of those who have the best instructed officers." The great Napoleon, who produced the military axiom that "Heaven is on the side of the strongest battalions," afterwards modified that high sounding dogma by declaring that competency of officers and especially of subalterns gave the most valued strength to the backbone of an army.

Following the thought of these two great men, brings us again to the important question, how can we best provide a system for officering the million or two of civic soldiers that must be ready for the field in our next war. Admitting that from among the fourteen millions of arms bearing citizens we may be able to gather an army of able-bodied men equal to the hardships of field service, capable of learning within a brief period enough of the rudiments of military drill to enable them to move in column and form in line of battle; admitting that they will take naturally to the rifle and be able to handle it with that calmness, coolness and precision which modern fire discipline will require on battle-fields; admitting that the great mass of private soldiers and petty non-commissioned officers may be quickly amassed in an emergency, it is nevertheless a fact that the most serious problem of our next war will be the securing of competent and trained men to act as officers and leaders of this great army we are counting upon in reserve. Bear in mind that aside from the private military schools where a limited degree of military training is conducted, the only Federal military establishment in this country graduates on an average only about fifty young officers annually.

Assuming that the limit of age for the officers of the volunteer forces in time of war will correspond to the limits prescribed for the soldier, viz.: 18 to 45 years of age, it must be borne in mind that if a war should occur again to-morrow only 1200 men who graduated in the past twenty-four years at the age of twenty-one would be eligible in the forty-five years limit. But are not all of the officers that have graduated up to date needed for the present small military establishment? Our little army of 25,000 men now contains upwards of 2500 officers. To officer an army of one million men would require 35,000 regimental officers alone to say nothing of the large number required for the staffs of armies, corps, divisions and brigades From whence could that number of men be drawn? Doubtless there are regiments in the National Guard of the States and companies in the State militia that could supply a large number of officers, but I respectfully submit that the time has come when military statesmanship should give more thought to the leadership of men than has been done heretofore. New York State organizations should not be expected or required to furnish officers for Iowa, Kansas, or Idaho. Each State under a generally well fostered rule should be assisted to maintain State pride by having State troops officered by competent State officers. There has been a great revolution in war methods within the past generation and vast improvements have been made in war implements. Military leadership is no longer within the reach of every civic layman Even the born sodlier so-called must know something more than to draw the sword; and the usefulness of the leader in battle will depend more upon knowledge of soldiery and military training than upon individual acts of gallantry or personal example of bravery. The officer must be able to teach, direct, train and instruct the raw material which he will have in the massive ranks of the volunteers. And right here might be called to mind that recent suggestion of a method to attract into the ranks of the Regular Army in times of peace a class of men who could be discharged after services as non-commissioned officers with a nominal rank of second lieutenant, so as to constitute a class of eligibles for duty with State troops. Whatever be the means the end should never be lost sight of, that is, the necessity for training men among this vast concourse of fourteen millions of arms-bearing citizens to officer the battalions in time of war. The clever German critic Prince Kraft, writing of the importance of the inferior officers, that is captains and the lieutenants of companies, says: "They are in fact the soul of the whole of the instruction and execution of infantry duty. This is certainly the case in other arms also, but the very circumstance that while in the cavalry the strength of a body of troops is counted by horses, and in the artillery by guns, in the infantry alone it is reckoned by men, shows at once that in the latter arm the human physical element is the only important one, and that the influence of their leader on individual men has greater prominence in the infantry." He goes further and asserts that he has no comrade and will recall incidents on battle-fields to show that the company officer is the soul of the infantry. In Germany, like in every other country, including the United States, the infantry as we all know constitutes the bulk of armies. General Von Ruchel said in the last century that "The spirit of the Prussian army is in its officers," and as Prince Hohenlohe asks, is this not all the more important now when the theory and tactical requirements of battle action is to divide up larger commands into small units, leaving to company, platoon or squad to follow some inferior officer? No soldier is braver than the American, and yet none depends more upon his officers, and over and above all upon his immediate leader.

It has been observed that it is a poor policy, if not a fatal one, to postpone the organization, drill and discipline of the reserve until they are needed in war. Drill and discipline presuppose organization and are prerequisites to battle-field success. In the War of Secession, as Major-General Merritt asserts, it took one year to prepare our volunteers for combat, and that policy due chiefly to the lack of experienced officers, bad enough then, would be more fatal in any future war. The periods of our wars are lessening as weapons are improved and their tactical uses perfected. War it must be remembered is "a method of compulsion used by one nation against another." It has been defined to be a duel between nations wherein might is superior to right. The future wars must be of more gigantic magnitude than ever before. The nation that is but half ready at the declaration for war is more than half whipped before the first battle. Indeed, as Major-General Merritt says in his criticism, "No war between war-making powers of Europe in the last thirty years has occupied the time that would take to prepare the best reserves that we had for the field."

Our people, it is conceded even by politicians, are born soldiers of the world. And assuming that they are second to no other people in military enthusiasm and national patriotism, the admonition must be recalled that "Enthusiasm and patriotism alone will not gain battles, but may add to the gravity of disaster.

What this country needs is that sort of military statesmanship which will recognize the inevitable in time of war, be guided by the experience of war, and look with open eyes to the certain effects of given causes and conditions.

In conclusion it is submitted that the purpose of this paper has been chiefly to call attention to the error of a commonly accepted conclusion that because for nearly one hundred years the sea-coasts of the United States were left almost defenseless and the navy neglected, because despite every common sense argument genius of national statesmanship has been exercised possibly in every other direction save the military, because of the failure of the people's chosen agents to perform their fullest duty regardless of petty policy, because of all this neglect even in the face of the warnings of our political scientists and military advisers, because indeed we are not listed among the warlike nations of the world, our people are to be regarded as non-military. Forsooth, the fullest military capacity of the people of this American Republic has never yet been demonstrated. Proud as have been past achievements, no man can foretell the future of a country whos vast resources—growing so steadily into wealth that rivals that of any and all other peoples—are meanwhile protected by a suitable and sensible military system of defense. It is not intended in this paper to prescribe a remedy, but only to point out the vital defect. Any one of the remedies proposed from time to time to Congress by the proper military advisers of the nation, would do well enough to adopt in the beginning at least. But for the sake of common sense, for the sake of our people, for the sake of our national pride, for the sake possibly of our liberty, let some military statesman arise, let some statesmanship prove powerful enough to champion and expound the policy enunciated by Washington, our first great general, our first President, when he advised us, "In time of peace, prepare for war."

PENNSYLVANIA NAVAL MILITIA.

THE Pennsylvania Naval Force, Division B, under Lieutenant Gartley, started their regular weekly drills. The men reported in uniform and were marched aboard the U. S. S. "Shearwater" and drilled as a "Ship's Company."

Division A drills under Ensign Russell Ensign Francis J Tucker, Division B, was detached January 16th by order of Commander Muckle, and detailed to take charge of formulating an Engineer's Corps at once and train such men as are best fitted for that work.

Ensign Tucker is a graduate and post graduate of the Class of '94, University of Pennsylvania, as Mechanical Engineer. He served apprenticeship as machinist at Cramp's. He was connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works as engineer, and is now employed at Cramp's as an engineer in the Drawing Department. He has seen sea service.

OFFICERS:

Commander JOHN S. MUCKLE,	650 Drexel Building.
Lieutenant E. CLINTON RHOADS,	1001 Chestnut Street.
Surgeon JOSEPH SAILOR,	330 S. 16th Street.
Assistant Surgeon W. B EWING,	32 Westinghouse Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paymaster ROLAND L. TAYLOR,	1340 Chestnut Street
Lieutenant Commander JOS. M. MITCHESON,	Real Estate Building, Philada.
Navigator GEO. C. STOUT,	34 S. 18th Street.
Lieutenant J. G., H. H. SMITH,	1436 S. Penn Square.
Ensign A. W. RUSSELL, JR.,	434 S. 42d Street.
Lieutenant ALONZO GARTLEY,	7207 Boyer Street, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.
Lieutenant WM. J. RODGERS,	2527 Christian Street.
Ensign FRANCIS J. TUCKER,	Thurlow, Pa.
Lieutenant J. G., WM. B. CRUMPTON,	313 Hamilton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lieutenant J. G., ROBERT C. PATTERSON,	W. E. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

(See A. R. 1394-1395)

APPOINTMENTS of assistant surgeons are made by the President, after the applicant has passed a successful examination before a Medical Examining Board and has been recommended by the Surgeon General. Permission to appear before the board is obtained by letter to the Secretary of War, which must be in the handwriting of the applicant, giving the date and place of his birth and the place and State of which he is a permanent resident, and inclosing certificates based on personal acquaintance from at least two reputable persons as to his citizenship, character and habits. The candidate must be a citizen of the United States, between twenty-two and twenty-nine years of age, of sound health and good character, and a graduate of some regular medical college, in evidence of which his diploma will be submitted to the board. The scope of the examination will include the morals, habits, physical and mental qualifications of the candidate, and his general aptitude for service; and the board will report unfavorably should it have a reasonable doubt in any of these particulars.

The physical examination must be thorough, and each candidate will be required to certify that he labors under no mental or physical infirmity or disability which can interfere with the efficient discharge of any duty which may be required. Errors of refraction, when not excessive, when unaccompanied by ocular disease, and when they can be corrected by appropriate glasses, are not causes for rejection.

The mental examinations are conducted by both written and oral questions, upon—

The elementary branches of a common school education, including arithmetic, the history and geography of the United States, physics, general literature, and ancient and modern history. Candidates claiming special knowledge of the higher mathematics, ancient or modern languages, drawing, analytical chemistry or branches of natural science, will be examined in these subjects as accomplishments, and will receive due credit therefor according to their proficiency.

Professional branches, including anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, pathology and bacteriology, therapeutics and materia medica, surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.

Examinations in medicine and surgery will also be conducted at the bedside and on the cadaver.

Hospital training and practical experience in medicine, surgery and obstetrics are essential. Candidates must present evidence that they have had at least one year's hospital experience, or the equivalent of this in practice.

To save unnecessary expense to candidates, those who so desire may have a preliminary physical examination and an examination in the elementary branches of a common school education by a medical officer stationed most conveniently for this purpose, who will act under instructions from the Medical Examining Board.

The merits of the candidates in each of the several branches, and also their relative merit as evinced by the results obtained from the entire examination, will be reported by the board, and in accordance with this report approved candidates will be appointed to existing vacancies, or to such as may occur within two years thereafter. A candidate failing in one examination may be allowed a second after one year, but not a third.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., is governed by special regulations, and has the following organization:

The faculty consists of four or more professors selected from the senior officers of the Medical Department stationed in or near the city of Washington, and such associate professors as may be required. The senior officer is president, and the junior secretary of the faculty.

The student officers are those medical officers who have been appointed since the last preceding term of the school, and such others as may be authorized to attend. (A. R. 468.)

The course of instruction covers a period of five months, and is given annually at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday of November. It includes lectures on and practical instruction in—

The duties of medical officers in war and peace.

Military surgery, the care of the wounded in time of war, and hospital administration.

Military hygiene.

Military medicine.

Microscopy, sanitary and clinical; pathological histology, bacteriology and urinology.

Hospital corps drill, and first aid to wounded.

By permission of the Surgeon General, medical officers of the army who desire to avail themselves of the course of instruction, and who are stationed in or near the city of Washington, or who have a leave of absence which enables them to attend the course, may be admitted as pupils.

At the termination of the course of instruction the student officers will be examined by the several professors, and their relative proficiency in each branch will be reported by the president of the faculty to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General.

The president of the faculty will be responsible for the discipline of the school.

The junior professor will act as secretary, and will be responsible for all property pertaining to the school.

A faculty meeting will be held in the office of the secretary on the first Monday of each month from October to April, inclusive, and whenever called by the president of the faculty or the Surgeon General.

Resolutions adopted by the faculty relating to the course of instruction, the purchase of books and instruments, etc., will be submitted to the Surgeon General for his approval.

The president of the faculty will submit to the Surgeon General on or before the first day of May of each year a detailed report of the condition of the Army Medical School, including an account of the instruction given and the proficiency of the several student officers, as shown by an examination made by each professor at the termination of his course.

The hours of instruction will be from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 4 p. m. daily, during the months of November, December, January, February and March, inclusive, with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays and the week commencing December 25.

Student officers will be required to be present during the hours designated, unless specially excused by the president of the faculty or by orders from the War Department.

When necessarily absent on account of sickness or other emergency, student officers will, as soon as practicable, send a written statement to the secretary of the faculty, explaining the reason for such absence.

The laboratories and library of the Army Medical School will be open for the use of student officers during the hours of instruction designated.

Student officers will be held strictly accountable for all instruments and apparatus issued to them for their personal use during the course of instruction, and for any loss or injury to books or apparatus belonging to the Army Medical School, when such loss or injury is due to carelessness or neglect.

Student officers in the Army Medical School, during the hours of instruction, will wear the undress uniform of their grade, except when engaged in laboratory work, when a black cambric laboratory gown may be worn.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

(See A. R. 738)

The number of medical officers assigned to duty at a post will, when practicable, be as follows: For a post having as its garrison a full regiment, three; for a post having as its garrison four companies and regimental headquarters, two; for a post having as its garrison less than four companies, one.

The tour of duty for medical officers below the rank of major, at the following stations, will hereafter be two years, which time will be considered as equivalent to a full tour of duty (four years) in the military department in which the several stations are located: Alcatraz Island, California; Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Canby, Washington; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, New York; Fort DuChesne, Utah; Camp Eagle Pass, Texas; Fort Hamilton, New York; Fort Mason, California; Fort McIntosh, Texas; Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Porter, New York; Fort Ringgold, Texas; San Carlos, Arizona; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Fort Wadsworth, New York; Fort Warren, Massachusetts; Washington Barracks, D. C., Washington, D. C.; Fort Wayne, Michigan. This must not be considered an absolute rule, as the interests of the service may call for a change of station within the department or to another department before the regular tour of duty has expired; and circumstances may sometimes make it advisable to extend the tour of duty of a medical officer beyond the time specified.

The Surgeon General will recommend the assignment, as attending surgeons in the principal medical centres of the United States, of medical officers who have not yet passed their examinations for promotion to a majority, and, so far as may be practicable, in the order of their seniority. These details will be made for one year only, in order that as many medical officers as possible may be enabled to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered for making themselves familiar with the practice of the leading physicians and surgeons in this country, and of attending medical lectures, meetings of medical societies, etc. At the end of this tour of duty medical officers are required to make a detailed report to the Surgeon General, showing how much of their time has been occupied by their official duties, and to what extent they have availed themselves of the advantages offered for professional advancement.

Medical officers assigned to duty as attending surgeons will select an office hour between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and will remain in their offices during this hour, unless called away by an urgent professional engagement. They will inform all officers on duty, and all retired officers living in the city, of their residence address, of their office hour, and of any changes made in the same; also, of any leave of absence which may be granted them, and of the address of the physician who will attend to their duties while they are absent. They will be careful not to allow anything to interfere with the proper performance of their duties as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION

Examinations for promotion will be made under the following heads: Physical condition, character and professional efficiency.

When the board finds an officer physically incapacitated for service, it will conclude the examination by finding and reporting the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his disability, and whether such disability was contracted in the line of duty. For the purpose of this inquiry the proceedings of the board will conform to those of a retiring board.

When the board finds an officer physically capable, the examination will proceed under the second head. Any evidence submitted as to character will be carefully considered, and such action will be taken as, in the opinion of the board, the case may require; provided, that an adverse finding shall not be entered until the officer shall have been fully heard in his own behalf. The professional examination of officers not found physically disqualified will be proceeded with by written questions of a practical character, including the following topics:

Examination of Lieutenants.—First aid and transportation of wounded; hospital and hospital corps administration; Army Regulations, so far as they relate to the Medical Department or to the medical officer as an officer of the Army; general and military hygiene; recent progress in medicine and surgery; subjects in which the officer may have been conditioned at his examination for appointment.

Examination of Captains.—Army Regulations, so far as they relate to the Medical Department or to the medical officer as an officer of the Army; general and military hygiene; clinical medicine, and recent progress in etiology, pathology and therapeutics; surgery and gynecology, including new operative procedures.

The board will report its recommendation of an officer for promotion in the following form: "We find that ——— has the physical, moral and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he will next be eligible, and recommend him for promotion thereto."

The questions and answers of the written examination will be transmitted with the proceedings of the board. Each record must be signed by every member and by the recorder, and must show the concurrence or nonconcurrence of each member in the opinion of the board. When the board fails to recommend a candidate for promotion the record should state the cause of such failure. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Surgeon General for the final action of the Secretary of War.

CHIEF SURGEONS OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT

(See A. R. 186, 1465)

Chief surgeons and other medical officers, when ordered to make an inspection of a post, will examine the members of the hospital corps as to their efficiency in the ambulance and litter bearers' drill, and the methods of rendering first aid to the wounded.

Chief surgeons will keep the following record books: Letters received, letters sent, indorsements and orders. They will also keep and turn over to their successors complete files of circulars, requisitions, records of medical officers, returns of the hospital corps and reports received.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE FIELD

The chief surgeon of a corps is held responsible for the proper and effective management of the medical service of the command.

He should keep a register of the medical officers and hospital corps, making assignments and issuing orders and instructions with the approval of and "By order" of the Major General Commanding, if authorized to do so. He should make himself acquainted with the sanitary conditions affecting the troops, the efficiency of the field hospitals and of the ambulance companies, and should call for weekly reports of sick and wounded, and of the personnel and means of transportation of the hospital corps. All reports and papers not requiring special action should be checked off and receive the stamp of his office before transmittal. Such papers include personal reports of medical officers, monthly reports of sick and wounded, of the hospital corps and of the hospital fund, and sanitary reports from chief surgeons of brigades and divisions; also the lists of wounded called for after an engagement. A copy of the action taken on all papers referred to him or forwarded by him should be made in an indorsement book. Such papers include those relating to resignations, leave of absence or discharge on account of disability, requisitions for medical and hospital and hospital corps supplies, and all recommendations or complaints referring to the medical service or affecting the health and well-being of the troops. Copies of orders and letters should be made and placed on file, and all circulars or orders from the Surgeon General or the Chief Surgeon of the Army should be published without delay to the chief surgeons of divisions.

Prior to a movement, the chief surgeon should verify, by personal inspection, the condition of the hospitals and of the hospital corps companies and their trains, and should make all the arrangements needful for the probable exigencies of the campaign. He should see that the assignments by chief surgeons of divisions to positions on the operating staff of the field hospitals include the best surgical skill of each division. On the march he should accompany the staff and acquaint himself with the topography of the country, and when an engagement is imminent he should indicate to chief surgeons of divisions the localities best suited for the establishment of the field hospitals. He should inspect these from time to time, and exercise general supervision over the first-aid and ambulance stations and the movement of the wounded to the hospitals. He should also supervise the movement of sick and wounded to the base or general hospitals, providing transportation and detailing medical officers and attendants for their care. When absent on such duties he should leave a competent medical officer with the staff to represent him and to inform him of important changes in the military conditions. The Commanding General should be kept informed of the work of the Medical Department, and should always be consulted in matters of importance.

The chief surgeon of a division supervises the medical and hospital corps service of the division. He should transmit official reports and papers, with the stamp of his office if routine in character, or with his views indorsed thereon if the subject appears to call for this action. He should have frequent personal communication with the chief surgeon of the corps, and should endeavor to carry out the views of the latter on behalf of the troops. His usual position is with the staff, but he should make frequent visits to the division hospital and the ambulance company to oversee their work. He should detail one medical officer in rotation as officer of the day, who, on the march, should keep him informed of any noteworthy occurrence, and who, in camp, should visit each regiment of the division to report on its hygienic and sanitary conditions. Before an engagement he should see that the field hospital is properly established, and that the operating surgeons and their assistants are at their proper stations. During and after the engagement he should supervise the movement of the wounded from the ambulance stations to the hospital.

The chief surgeon of a brigade is the adviser of the brigade commander in all medical and sanitary questions concerning the command. He should call for a weekly (or daily, as may be required) report of sick and wounded from regimental surgeons and of the detailed members of the hospital corps on duty with them. He should forward the formal reports of these surgeons, and promulgate orders from brigade and higher authorities. He should keep careful watch over the health of the brigade, reporting in writing from time to time, as may be required, and consulting in emergencies with the chief surgeon of the division. During and after an engagement he should supervise the work at the first-aid stations and the removal of the wounded to the ambulance stations, unless on account of his superior ability he has been assigned to duty at the operating tables, in which case a competent officer should be detailed to represent him temporarily on the staff of the brigade.

The regimental surgeon is, in sanitary matters, the adviser of the regimental commander. On the march and in camp he should examine the sick with a view to their proper treatment and disposition. He is responsible for any unexpendable medical and hospital property issued for the use of the regiment. His supplies of medicines, etc., should be renewed by requisition on the surgeon in charge of the hospital. Members of the hospital corps on duty with the division are detailed to duty with him. Daily, after sick call, he should send a morning report of sick and wounded and of the hospital corps to the regimental commander, with a duplicate to the chief surgeon of the brigade. He should keep, as a register of sick and wounded, a retained copy of the monthly report forwarded through the offices of chief surgeons to the Surgeon General; cases treated in the division field hospital should be borne on this report as completed. See paragraph 148. He should forward monthly, or when his official station has been changed, a personal report on a memorandum slip. After every engagement a list of wounded of the command should be forwarded. If the regimental surgeon is, by order of the chief surgeon, placed on temporary special duty, the senior medical officer with the command will perform the duties of the regimental surgeon. During an engagement he should serve at the first-aid stations.

The surgeon in charge of a division hospital is responsible for the care of the sick and wounded on the march and in camp, and for the comfort and general welfare of the wounded when brought to the hospital by the ambulance service. He should direct the unpacking of the wagons for the establishment of so much of the hospital as may be necessary, and the subsequent repacking when the march is to be resumed. He should superintend the admission, return to duty, or transfer to base hospitals, of his patients. As commanding officer of the hospital corps detachment he should keep the accounts of the enlisted men on duty at the hospital. He should make timely requisition for medicines, medical and hospital stores, supplies and property, for the care, expenditure and use of which he is held responsible. He should supply regimental and other medical officers of the division with such articles as may be required and are available for the treatment of the sick. He should send a daily report of sick and wounded and of the hospital corps to the chief surgeon, and transmit to the Surgeon General similar reports for the month, with a statement of the hospital fund. After an engagement he should forward lists of wounded, and on sending patients to base hospitals he should furnish transfer lists to the senior surgeon accompanying them. Medical officers may be assigned to assist him in the management of the hospital. One of these should act as executive officer, aiding the surgeon in charge in the work of supervision, and having special charge of the records. Another should superintend the cooking and diet of the hospital, drawing rations from the Subsistence Department, issuing them for use and keeping the accounts of the hospital fund. He should also have special charge of the hospital stores and of such articles of property as are connected with the cooking and serving of food. Others should be assigned as attending surgeons to care for the sick on the march and in camp, and during an engagement to look after the management of the wards, and to make notes of operative procedures, deaths and of the progress of cases, for subsequent report to the surgeon in charge and entry on the records of the hospital.

The officer in command of the ambulance company is charged with the care of the pay, clothing and subsistence of his men, and is held responsible for the care of ambulances and other wagons, tents, horses, mules, forage, etc. His subaltern officers assist him in the discharge of these duties. During and after an engagement he is responsible for the safe and speedy transportation of the wounded on litters and in ambulance wagons from the field to the hospital by way of the first-aid and ambulance stations, which latter he should organize.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Trenton, December 22, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

I. Enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Reserve, whose terms of service expired while they were serving with the United States Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, 1898, will, when returned to this office for discharge, be discharged as of even date with their discharge from the volunteer service. To make their service in the National Guard or Naval Reserve continuous, they must be re-enlisted to date from the day following such discharge.

II. When making returns for the discharge of members of their commands who served in the Spanish-American war, 1898, commandants will, in every case, note in remarks, on the first return after the expiration of their terms of service in the National Guard or Naval Reserve, the company and regiment, or ship, in which they served during said war, in order that they may receive credit therefor on their discharges. If the men whose discharges are asked for were not in the volunteer service, it should be so stated.

III. Enlisted men of the National Guard or Naval Reserve who volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, 1898, but were rejected by a United States examining surgeon before muster-in, and those men who have been discharged from said service for disability, should be examined by the regimental or battalion surgeon, and if found to be disqualified for further service in the National Guard or Naval Reserve will be returned to this office for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability upon blanks provided for the purpose.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant General.

Official:

H. P. PERRINE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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THE FOURTEENTH'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Letters of Thanks to Mrs. Zimmerman.

MRS. VIRGINIA ZIMMERMAN, of Allegheny, who had charge of the movement which resulted in the sending of a big Christmas dinner to the boys of the Fourteenth Regiment, P. V. I., has received two letters thanking her for her kindness. One is from Colonel Glenn, and the other from Major Fred. W. Palmer, surgeon in charge of the Second Brigade Hospital. They are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
14th Pa. Vol. Inf.,
Camp Marion, Summerville, S. C.,
January 26, 1899.

Mrs. Virginia Zimmerman, Allegheny, Pa.

Madam—I wish to thank the members of the committee and the good people in general, who have spared neither time, trouble nor money to make my boys' Christmas enjoyable, and for their thoughtfulness and kindness. The boxes containing the Christmas treat arrived yesterday and were hauled to the camp at once. I detailed two men from each company to assist Corporal Zimmerman in the distribution of the goods, and I have pleasure to hear a single complaint. And the boys were happy! There was abundance for all of them, and they had all their hearts could desire in the line of edibles.

Please tell the members of the committee that they have succeeded beyond all expectations, and oblige, yours very gratefully,

W. J. GLENN, Colonel Fourteenth P. V. I.

SECOND BRIGADE HOSPITAL,
First Division Second Army Corps,
Camp Marion, Summerville, S. C.
Office Surgeon in Charge,
January 26, 1899.

Mrs. Virginia Zimmerman, Allegheny, Pa.

Dear Madam—I take pleasure in acknowledging your kindness in remembering the sick soldiers at this time. At present there are no Fourteenth Pennsylvania soldiers in this hospital, but your son, Corporal Zimmerman, presented those who are here with oranges and other delicacies, which, I assure you, were appreciated by the men of the Third Connecticut and Ninth Ohio Regiments, and I take this opportunity to express their thanks. Very respectfully,

FRED. W. PALMER, Surgeon in Charge.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL JOHN CALVIN RICE

EDUCATIONAL circles were shocked by the news of the death of John Calvin Rice, principal of Cheltenham Military Academy, at Ogontz. Mr. Rice had been suffering with rheumatism some eight months, and had been unable to attend to school duties since September last, but no one supposed him dangerously ill. He had spent the holidays at Old Point Comfort, Va., in search of health, but had taken to his bed on his return three weeks ago. The rheumatism finally spread to his heart, and he breathed his last a few minutes after 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 24.

Dr. Rice was born of Scotch-Irish descent, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, some forty-three years ago. He attended Wooster University, in Ohio, and while there was an active member of the Delta Tan Delta Fraternity. He kept up his affiliations with this society after graduating, and became one of the leading men in the organization. He was ever a loyal son of his alma mater, and received from her the degree of Ph. D. some five years ago. After graduation Dr. Rice was principal of Glenwood Institute, Matawan, New Jersey, for several years, and in 1889 succeeded Dr. Samuel Clemens as principal of Cheltenham Academy. He leaves a wife and one son, Fred., about 10 years of age. He was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Ogontz, on Friday, January 27.

In Memoriam.

LIST OF DEATHS

Occurring in the Eighth Pennsylvania during its recent Volunteer Service.

Private Stanley B. Schwartz, Company E, died July 28, of Typhoid fever.

Private Geo. W. Musser, Company A, died August 14, of Typhoid fever.

Private Thos. Lowmiller, Company I, died August 28, of Pneumonia.

Private Frank Rokestrau, Company G, died August 25, of Stomach trouble.

Private John Higgins, Company F, died September 9, of Typhoid fever.

Private Oliver Woles, Company I, died September 9, of Typhoid fever.

Sergeant Geo. Snyder, Company C, died September 17, of Typhoid fever.

Private Walter N. Williams, Company H, died September 27, of Typhoid fever.

Private William Hoffman, Company D, died October 2, of Typhoid fever.

The first four died in Virginia Hospitals, the last five in Pennsylvania Hospitals, total strength of Regiment at Muster 1106.

Second Regiment.

Sergeant McGlensey.

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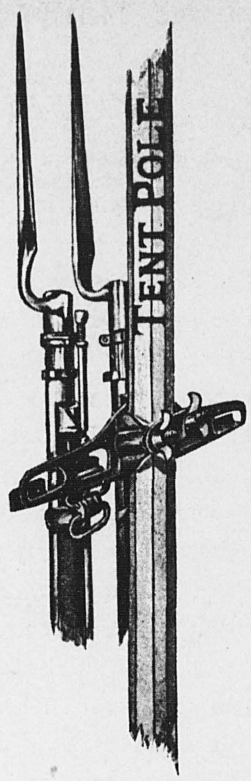

Back of Rack showing how it is attached to Tent Pole.

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